

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE } "PRINCESS ALICE" About SATURDAY,
and YOKOHAMA Capt. P. Grosch 13th February.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, } "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" WEDNESDAY,
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, } Capt. H. Kirchner 24th February, Noon.
ANTWERP and HAMBURG

MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, } "MANILA" THURSDAY,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MEL } Capt. H. Miesner 25th February, 5 P.M.
BOURNE

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Beginning of March.
Capt. F. Sembill

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA...TOURANE.....Lancelotti.....15th Feb. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....POLYNESIEN.....Bouc.....16th Feb. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA...NARA.....1st March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....BALAZIE.....Magnon.....2nd March, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamaga.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamaga, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

ME. FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.3 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

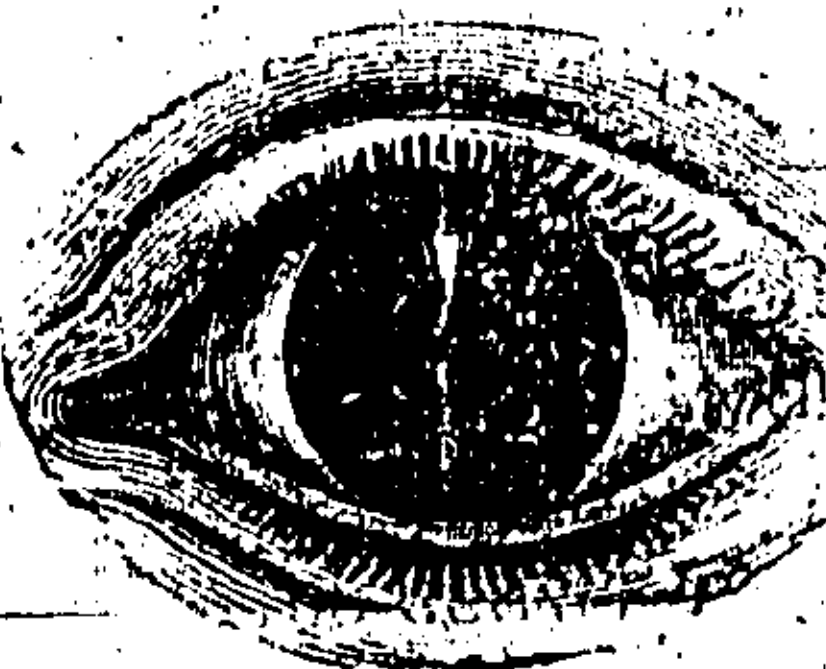
Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 3rd, 1905.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 57, Beantack Street 516, Nanjing Road
Hongkong, 6th March 1909.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

FINE FRESH

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

73, 75 and 80 cents a lb.
Sold in 4 lb. pails to suit convenience of customers.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:
All Asiatic Stamps. All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00 4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00 3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00 2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00 1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00 500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,
RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND
RELIEF SCRAPES,
MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES,
&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,
No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

MONEY MARKET.

CHINESE BANKERS—AS FORTUNATE BUYERS.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on the 7th January, state:—

The New Year opened with a continuance of demand for France, for bar gold. The arrivals, worth about half a million sterling, were bought mostly for that quarter, on the basis of 77½, 12/3/8d—a rise of ½d. from the preceding week.

On the 2nd instant, £6,000 in sovereigns, was received by the Bank of England from Australia, and on the 6th instant, £75,000 was withdrawn from the same institution for South America—making a total influx of £81,000 since we last addressed you.

It is obvious from the divergent movements of spot and forward silver during the last week, that the price is mainly governed by the scarcity of stocks on this market.

The pressure caused by constant 'bear' covering, added to the ordinary demand for immediate delivery both for the East and the Continent, acts persistently as a lever to move the cash price upward; and, as there is still a tendency on the part of Indian speculators to sell for forward delivery, the Chinese Bankers are able to purchase their requirements at considerably below the cash price.

The widening of the premium on cash silver on Tuesday to 5/16d. is a cash in point—certainly the difference was reduced to 3/16d. next day, but the tendency just now is toward a substantial premium, and any temporary easement in price is felt first by weakness in the forward rate.

We stated in our annual letter that the output from the Cobalt district for 1908 would be at least 15 million ozs. We now learn that the output from January 1 to September 30 was 12,223,834 ozs., and therefore a fair estimate for the whole of 1908 would be between 16 and 17 millions, compared with 10 for 1907.

By the same mail we are informed that about 5 miles west of Cobalt there is a new mining district called Gowganda, at present difficult of access, which, with that happy optimism so usual in mining circles, is described as likely to prove a second Cobalt.

On December 22, a shipment of 405,000 ozs. was made from San Francisco to the East.

From the date of our last letter the price for cash has advanced from 23 3/16d. to 23 13/16d., and for two months from 23 1/4 to 23 1/2.

QUOTATIONS.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. Standard.

Jan. 1—23 3/16d. cash, 23 1/4, two months.

Jan. 2—23 3/16d. " 23 1/4, " "

Jan. 4—23 3/16d. " 23 1/4, " "

Jan. 5—23 3/16d. " 23d. " "

Jan. 6—23 3/16d. " 23 3/16d. " "

Jan. 7—23 13/16d. " 23 1/4, " "

Average for the week 23 3/4 " 23 1/2 "

Bank Rate.....2 1/2 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. Standard.....77 1/2/103d.

French Gold Coin per oz.....76 1/4/1.

German Gold Coin per oz.....76 1/4/1.

United States Gold Coin per oz.....76 1/4/1.

WARNING OF A KING.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT LISBON BANQUET.

Lisbon, 6th January.
A great sensation has been caused here by a remarkable occurrence at a banquet given by King Manuel in the Royal Palace.

Among those assembled were the King, Queen Amelia, the Duke of Oporto, the Ministers of the Court and dignitaries of State, and the foreign diplomatic corps.

While dinner was in progress a young lieutenant in the service of the royal household suddenly rose, and, addressing the company, declared that the King's youth so appealed to his pity that he desired to warn him of impending disaster.

A great conspiracy was being hatched to bring about the King's downfall, and he was surrounded by spies and traitors. Many of the Court dignitaries and the politicians present at the banquet whom the King deemed to be friends were merely plotters.

The effect of this speech was tremendous. Amid breathless silence the audience turned their eyes upon the King, who looked deadly pale, and uttered not a word. The dinner continued in dead silence. When it was over the King ordered the general of division not to punish the lieutenant. Nevertheless, entrance to the palace has been forbidden to all but palace officials, and the strictest precautions are being taken.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and L.A.V.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sau Tau Koi.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light-houses.

F. G. FROG,

Director.

16th July, 1907.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used, is dainty and delicious, highly-nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by all Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BENGER'S FOOD

Entertainments

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 13th February, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Room No. 8, Des Vœux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
ENGLISH JEWELRY,
Comprising:—
DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
BRACELETS, GOLD WATCHES, FOUN-
TAIN PENS, UNSET DIAMONDS, SIL-
VER WARE, GRAMOPHONE RECORDS,
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, CAMERAS,
MANDOLINES, GUITARS, MACKIN-
TOSHES, OVERCOATS, HATS, DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, EXTRACTS, HART-
FORD and REMINGTON TYPEWRI-
TERS, ELECTRICAL GOODS, 18-K
GOLD CHRONOMETER, WATCH
LARGE DIAMOND RING, COLLECTION
OF STAMPS, RARE OLD VIOLIN, &c.;
ALSO
SURVEYOR'S THEODOLITE COM-
PLETE;
AND
1 CHRONOMETER by Barrand, and
1 CHRONOMETER by Hughes.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1909. [150

[illegible]

3.—The government banks attached to provincial governments issue too much paper money, especially in Hupeh and Kiangsu, and foreigners are complaining of its bad effect on trade and asking if the state will guarantee the issue. But as provincial authorities have never reported on these matters it is difficult for the Board to know how to reply. The Board considers that as the provincial governments have issued the notes provincial governments are solely responsible for the issue, and therefore the provincial governments should provide sufficient reserve and capital to justify the issue and credit thereof. The Government Council has pointed out the importance of the banks guaranteeing the issue but it is rather dangerous. From now it will be ordered that whoever the party be, any bank in existence should report to the Board the date of establishment, the capital, the amount of the bank notes issued, and the reserve therefor and the name of the manager within six months similar to the Bank of Communications.

4.—All the revenue and expenditure of each province should be reported to the Board beforehand without any concealment. Unless there be any urgent military expenses or any urgent need it is not allowed to spend a cent of its own accord. After the consolidation of finance has been effected the representatives of each province should be ordered to come up to Peking to decide on the budget, etc.

5.—The Provincial Treasurer should report upon financial affairs from time to time to the Board of Finance.

6.—The form of returns of finance of each province will be provided by the Board to the Provincial Treasurers and if the report is delayed such official responsible will be severely punished. Until the new budget form is decided by the board of Civil Appointments the rules to deal with such official will be effected according to the existing rules. The memorandum has been duly sanctioned.—*Shanhai Mei*

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

—♦—

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Official announcement was made on January 5 at Philadelphia of what is regarded as the greatest discovery in the war against consumption since the finding of the tubercular bacilli by Koch. Dr. Randle C. Rosenberg, the famous biologist, who holds the chair of bacteriology at the Jefferson Medical College, has ascertained that the tubercular germ can be readily found in blood long before it reaches the lungs; that it then is in a condition which makes it easily destroyed by simple treatment and fresh air, and that it will soon be possible to use a certain anti-toxin which will stamp out the disease.

Dr. Rosenberg has tested his discovery by his method upon 150 cases, in none of which did it fail. He has made known the results of his experiments to the College of Physicians and to the faculty of Jefferson College. His whole paper upon the subject will appear shortly in a medical publication. Until then Rosenberg, who is a purist in medical ethics will not go into details. The simplicity of the method is said to be such that it will be available to every physician and to the simplest laboratory.

GUNS.

DIRECT from the manufacturers at low prices. 12 bore Double Breckless from 10/6 each. Illustrated catalogue latest model Shot Guns, Combination Gun Sporting Rifles, &c. post free. **D. JAMES REYNOLDS**, George Street, Manchester. London: E. C. Kestland.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS
IN
VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETIERE GLOVES
IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEIL
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHING

Samples on application. **Cost**
Port orders carefully executed.
HONGKONG, 20th September, 1901.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"BRITANNIA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at *their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 11th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1900.

NORDDEUTSCHER Lloyd, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"MANILA,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Hongkong, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of February will be subject to re-sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th of February, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th of February, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER Lloyd,
MELOHRS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1909.

[illegible]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS
CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S
CONFECTIONERY imported from the
leading London, Parisian and American
Houses.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES.

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE
WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA
REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and
others, in Great Variety.

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCONUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY,
CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA
CREME CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT
LUMPS, MARSHMALLOW BALLS
&c. &c. &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

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NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional
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any extra charge. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On December 24, 1908, at New York, the
wife of JOHN RUSLEY PUTNAM, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, Mrs. EMMA BIERER, aged 58.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1909.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MOVEMENTS of H.M. Fleet include the prob-
able departure of the cruiser *Kent* on a visit to
the Philippines shortly.

THE result of Mr. Tai's visit to Panama is that
the present plan of constructing the Canal and
the management of the work have been ap-
proved.

THE Nevada State Legislature has passed a
vote of censure on President Roosevelt and
has urged the people of California to persist in
their anti-Japanese legislation.

ON the 21st ult., the Customs officials at Bang-
kok made a very smart seizure of 279 tael of
contraband opium on board the s.s. *Zosook*,
which arrived from Hongkong.

RELIEFS for H.M.S. *Bedford* left England by
H.M.S. *Andromeda* on the 6th inst. The
Bedford will pay off as soon as the relief vessel
arrives; the time-expired men of the cruiser in
port will proceed home by the *Andromeda*.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th February.

The collection of the second call on the
shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Com-
pany by the different institutions during the
11th mo. of last Chinese year, as reported by
the Company, amounted to 2,218,970.05 taels,
of which 425,927.97 taels were collected by
C. I. Yok, 381,000 taels by Wai Hong, 370,353.8.93
taels by Kwong Chai, 380,973.2.7 taels by
Kwong Yuen, 153,825.17.9 taels by Sheng Ching,
96,751.1.5 taels by Ming Shio, 56,725.9.3.1
taels by Shut Shin, 20,367.4.0.9 taels by the
Chamber of Commerce, 57,000 taels from
Hongkong, 178,000 taels from Shanghai, 18,720
taels from Macao, and 59,100 taels from
Fatsan.

FLOWER-BOT FIRE.

Half a dozen more corpses have been
recovered in the harbour in the vicinity of Tai-
shai-lan by the members of the Canton Fong
Pin Hospital.

THE NATIONAL MOURNING.

On the 3rd day of the 2nd moon (the 22nd
instant) the period of mourning of one hundred
days on account of the death of the late Em-
peror Kwang Hsu will expire and thereafter
the people will be allowed to shave their heads.
The Canton authorities have issued a proclama-
tion on the subject for public information. The
officials are still prohibited from sounding
gongs until one full year has passed.

ROWING.

The second scratch four-oared race of the
Season inaugurated by the Victoria Recreation
Club will take place on the 27th February, and
in spite of counter rowing attractions, a good en-
try has been received. With the exception of
about seven or eight, the entire crews constitute
griffins, many of whom promise to turn out
good oarsmen and seem very keen on rowing.
Entries closed on Monday last and the follow-
ing crews were picked—

There seems very little to pick between
any of the crews, but Mackintosh's men
ought to give a good account of them-
selves. The other strokes have also picked
some good oarsmen and, as already said, it is
a most difficult matter to prophesy the likely
winner. Bridger, Tata and Barro are new
strokes, but being old oarsmen, do just as well
as their older rivals.

A. R. Ellis (Bow)	R. A. Carvalho (Bow)
A. A. Carvalho (1)	E. Gamblin (2)
F. L. da Rosa (3)	A. H. Carroll (3)
F. A. Mackintosh (Stroke)	R. S. Bridger (Stroke)
W. J. Carroll (Cox)	M. A. H. Sousa (Cox)
F. J. V. Jorge (Bow)	E. Abraham (Bow)
A. L. Alves (2)	J. M. C. Lopes (2)
J. Forbes (3)	F. Loureiro (3)
F. K. Tata (Stroke)	A. V. Barros (Stroke)
U. Galluzzi (Cox)	C. M. S. Alves (Cox)
H. S. Jephson (Bow)	
A. O. Rodrigues (2)	
O. J. V. Ribeiro (3)	
H. Rapp (Stroke)	
H. W. Pelley (Cox)	

MR. A. J. Brackenbury, late Private Secretary
to H.E. the Governor, arrived in Singapore on
27th ult. en route for Nigeria, where he takes
up the duties of an Assistant Resident.

H.M.S. *Alcidity*, the Commander-in-Chief's
despatch vessel, will shortly proceed on a visit
to Canton. It is rumoured that Admiral Lamb-
ton contemplates a visit to the Vicerey and
will probably proceed to the Southern capital
on Monday next on board the *Alcidity*.

ON and after the 11th instant, in addition to
letters and cards, printed papers, commercial
papers and sample of merchandise, marked
"via Siberia," will be accepted at the Imperial
Japanese Post Office, Shanghai, for trans-
mission to Europe, the Argentine Republic, Brazil,
Chili, Uruguay and Paraguay.

IN view of the considerable number of females
who are addicted to the use of opium, and the
injury done to them in this manner, H.E. the
Vicerey at Wuchang intends to establish an
anti-Opium Refuge for Women, where they
may be cured of their evil habits. The Prefect
Ho En-pei has been deputed to take the matter
in hand.

A KWANGCHOW dispatch says that a Chinese
by name of Yung Mu-tang in Macao has in-
vented a knitting machine for hosiery, and that
he and his family have been turning out hose
equal to foreign manufacture which commands
a ready and profitable sale, even among for-
eigners. Many have been accorded the priv-
ilege of inspecting his machines at work.

WE understand that Vice-Admiral the Honour-
able Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B., and two
staff officers have accepted the invitation of
the General Committee of the Club Lusitano
to a performance of "The Geisha" on Satur-
day, the 13th inst. Officers of His Majesty's
Fleet in port and their friends have also been
invited and will be present to the number of
about 150. We believe the Commander and
Officers of the Portuguese gunboat *Palma* will
also attend the performance.

WITH reference to the proposed formation of a
naval squadron for Manchuria, the Vicerey,
H.E. Hui Shih-chang, has telegraphed to the
Grand Council proposing to build in the Gov-
ernment dockyards at Tientsin and Shanghai
two steel armoured gun-boats of 616 draught
and eleven knot speed, also eight smaller ves-
sels. The cost is estimated at about Tls.
1,000,000. They will be detached for duty on
the Amur, the Suigai and Macao, waters.
A scheme will be formed to train the necessary
officers and crews.

NEW N. Y. K. LINER.

THE "MISHIMA MARU."

The new N. Y. K. liner *Mishima Maru*, one
of several sister ships lately completed by the
Kawasaki Dockyard Co. of Kobe, will leave on
her maiden voyage to Europe to-morrow. The
new craft is a twin screw three-decked steel
vessel 461 feet in length, 56 feet beam and with
a depth of 36 feet 6 inches, displacing 15,800
tons. She is propelled by two screw triple
expansion engines with 7,300 indicated horse
power, and has an average speed of 16
knots. She has a complete refrigerating
plant on board with a capacity of 3,300
cubic feet and apparatus for the supply
of 7,000 gallons of distilled water. She has
every facility for the rapid handling of cargo
of all descriptions and for heavy weights; she
has numerous cranes and derricks, one capable
of lifting 10 tons. There is also a complete
equipment of life boats, rafts and belts as well
as the latest fire-fighting appliances. There is
accommodation for a large number of first and
second class passengers as well as a number of
steering passengers. The vessel is lighted
throughout with electricity and the cabins are
models of cosiness and convenience. The main
saloon is on the main deck and is beautifully
furnished with all the latest improvements.
There are also a handsome drawing room,
social hall, smoking rooms, barber's shop, photo-
grapher's dark room, surgery, etc.; the laundry,
galley, pantries, bakery, etc., have all been
supplied with the most up-to-date fittings. The
various cabins have been tastefully furnished
and leave nothing to be desired. The new
vessel is commanded by Captain A. E. Morse,
a careful navigator and one of the oldest com-
manders in the N. Y. K. service.

MANILA LOTTERY.

PROPOSED REVIVAL.

The Manila *Cablenews* says:—A bill provid-
ing for the re-establishment in the Philippines
of the insular lottery as conducted under the
Spanish regime, is now in preparation by one
of the members of the Assembly. It is claimed
for this bill that it will produce for the insular
treasury more funds than any law on the
statutes barring the internal revenue act.

This is claimed for it in view of the fact that
the income from that source in 1897, the last
year of its operation, was \$1,431,012 Mexican
currency, of which \$1,347,753, or 25 per cent.,
went to the insular government, the rest being
expended in the cost of operation and the prizes
distributed to the winners.

The establishment of the Philippine lottery
was authorized by Royal order in April 1822 on
the basis of the lottery conducted in the Penin-
sula. It was not established on that date how-
ever and on April 6, 1828, another Royal order
decreed some action to be taken in the pre-
mises but it was not till August 1, 1833, that the
lottery began to operate.

The number of tickets to be sold was fixed at
5,000, each to be sold for one peso and divid-
ed into halves and quarters. In this lottery
268 prizes were distributed, valued at \$1,750,
one at \$1,500, one at \$500, two at \$100, 14 at
\$25, and 250 at \$4, all in Mexican currency.

The last distribution of prizes took place in
Manila April 14, 1897. In 1890 the income of
the government from the lottery was, in round
numbers, \$720,000; in 1891 it was \$689,000;
in 1892 \$705,000; in 1893 \$129,000; in 1894
\$891,000; in 1895 \$917,000; in 1896 \$1,151,659;
and in 1897 \$1,357,753.

FIREWORKS AT A FUNERAL.

OBJECTIONS TO CHINESE RITES AT
LIVERPOOL.

Some strange rites performed at recent
Chinese funerals in Ashfield Cemetery, Liver-
pool, are described in a report from the city
engineer, which was submitted to the Liverpool
Burial Committee.

In one case the mourners, it was stated, as-
sembled round the grave and after burning
matches poured into it a quantity of whiskey.
Food and fruit were then placed in the grave
and a series of incantations were chanted.

In another case a heap of paper was placed
at the foot of the grave and set on fire. Articles
of food, including cooked pork and chickens,
were arranged on the grave, and a fusillade
of fireworks concluded the ceremony.

The objection to the ceremonial lay chiefly
in the litter of burnt paper which was left scat-
tered around and in the noise made by the
fireworks.

In was explained that in the second case the
Chinese had married an English wife who
belonged to the Church of England; she bought
a grave in consecrated ground, and her hus-
band had been buried according to the Church
of England ceremonial. His friends afterwards
performed their own rites.

The committee decided to instruct the city
engineer to select a special site for Chinese
funerals.

COMMISSIONER Targ Shao-yi has presented
three memorials to the Throne. One points
out that though the alliance between the
United States and Japan did not expressly in-
jure China, it was, after all, of no benefit to her.
Another reports the cordial treatment he re-
ceived in Japan; that in his study of financial
administration, the Emperor of Japan ordered
the Board of Finance to afford him facilities
and assistance; and that the Board presented
him with a copy of the regulations in vogue,
a report on which will be submitted to the
Throne later on. He also reports that Japan's
attitude to China is a friendly one. In the
third memorial the Commissioner reports that
the treatment he received in the United States
was most cordial; that the President expressed
thanks to the late Emperor and tendered good
wishes to the reigning Emperor with the utmost
sincerity; adding that in future, relations
between China and the United States must be
improved.

MAILBOAT SENSATION.

PASSENGER SHOOT HIS WIFE.

Notwithstanding the number of mail steamers
running to the Orient month after month, each
bearing its quota of passengers from Europe, it
is seldom that the details of any startling tragedy
have to be chronicled. To-day, however,
on the arrival of the Messageries Maritimes
steamer *Salasie* at Shanghai, news was received
of a horrifying casualty occurring aboard, re-
sulting in the death of a young wife by the
hand of her husband and the arrest of the latter.
The officials of the steamship company are not
unusually reticent in giving information, but
by what can be gleaned from the passengers,
who were landed by the tender shortly after
eight o'clock this morning, the affair was of the
most painful description.

Until Singapore the voyage had been un-
eventful, but some days ago, when the *Salasie*
left that port for Hongkong, the passengers
were thrown into the greatest excitement by
what then happened. The *Salasie* left port
shortly before five o'clock, and about half-past
two o'clock in the afternoon, when many of the
passengers were on deck and in the saloon, the
report of a revolver shot gave the alarm that
something was amiss in one of the cabins.
For a time the utmost confusion prevailed, and
then it was learned that a French passenger
had been put in irons by the officers and that
his wife was dead, shot by her husband, evi-
dently in a fit of madness. The name of the man,
who was about thirty-six years of age, was Mas-
sol, and it appeared that he and his wife, a lady
considerably younger than himself, in fact
scarcely twenty years old, were on their way
to Saigon. Accompanying them was a young
child, one of their family of three, the other
two remaining at home. It is reported that
Mrs. Masol, who with her husband traveled
second class, had become very friendly with
a first class passenger, also French, during the
course of the voyage, and the theory is that this
intimacy, evidently of a harmless nature, had
roused the husband's jealousy. Before the
tragedy Masol was last seen about two o'clock
drinking in the saloon, and shortly thereafter
he left. It was shortly before three o'clock that
the revolver shot was fired, and it is stated that
he came upon his wife in the company
of the passenger mentioned. Jealousy must
have developed into a species of madness
within the next few minutes, for according
to a fellow passenger's story he seems
to have assaulted his wife and then made
after the man with a revolver. At this
point it is not quite clear what took place,
but the probability is that failing to find the
man, he wreaked his vengeance upon his wife,
shooting her dead upon the spot. As soon as
the alarm was given the officers set to securing
Masol, and for the rest of the voyage he was
locked up. It is believed that the doctors now
consider his mind affected.

On the *Salasie* reaching Saigon Masol was
handed over to the French authorities, who
will deal with him. Fortunately he was travel-
ling along with a friend who was able to look
after the child, left friendless by the arrest of
the father and death of the mother. As might
be expected the affair created the greatest
sensation among the passengers, while the
particular passenger most intimately concerned
with the tragedy was seen but little for the re-
mainder of the voyage to Shanghai.

A day before the murder, the passengers
were treated to another sensation, but fortun-
ately of a milder nature. As the *Salasie*
reached Singapore a Dutch gentleman came
out to meet him whom he had not seen for
some ten years. As it was not permissible
either for the former to come aboard or the
latter to go ashore there seemed nothing for it
but to wait until next day when the passengers
would leave in the tender. This, however, did
not seem to suit the young man, who dived
from the deck to the water, a distance of some
twenty feet, and swimming to the boat where
his father was, scrambled in and was taken
ashore. Next day he returned and took away
his trunks, etc.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

AMERICA AND SILVER.

SENATOR TELLER'S LETTER TO MR.
MORETON FREWEN.

The New York correspondent of *The Times*,
writing on December 22, in reference to a
letter of which we published the text some
weeks ago, says:—

Senator Aldrich, the Chairman of the Cur-
rency Commission, whom I saw here this after-
noon, was angry that the project outlined in
Senator Teller's letter to Mr. Moreton Frewen,
had been ventilated at this time, and absolutely
repeated it on behalf of himself and the other
members of the Commission, whose
views it did not reflect. He said that it
was unofficial and an entirely personal
matter between Senator Teller and Mr.
Frewen, and did not forebadow the
ultimate finding of the Commission. He was
willing to give his views to *The Times*, but de-
clined to receive representatives of the local
Press, and at once left for Washington.

"Much about nothing" was Mr. Teller's
comment to your Washington correspondent
upon the reception of his "silver" letter. The
letter, he told him, was private, and not on
behalf of the Commission. Amongst other
things he asserted that as a member of
the Commission he did not propose to at-
tempt to interfere with the legislation since
1895, which established the gold standard.

"The question is fixed for at least a genera-
tion," he said, "but even though the fin-
ances of the United States be a fixed ques-
tion, the exchange between this country and
others is not settled, and I do not believe that
the Commission is barred from its considera-
tion." He also said he did not in his letter in-
dicate that the Commission was considering
the Goussien plan, though personally he thought
there was sufficient merit in it. He justly such
action. He pointed out that he had corres-
ponded for years with Mr. Frewen. This state-
ment is elicited by the almost universal con-
demnation which Mr. Teller's letter met in
Washington on account of its free silver plank.
In the Senate, Mr. Teller represents
Colorado, where silver abundance, which explains
his interest in the question.

The Manchester market is steady to firm
and is still receiving a fair supply of orders
from here. Fortunately, perhaps not very
prompt shipment can be given, or there might
be another glut of goods here in the near
future. Cotton in Liverpool has remained
fairly steady, coming to-day 1.25d. for Mid-
American spot, and 5.00d. 0. 0. c. June/July.
Egyptian is down an eighth to 8 7/8d. The
increased demand by spinners both in Europe
and the United States is expected to keep
prices steady. The export of plain cottons
from Manchester last month was unexpectedly
heavy, being 36,000,000 yards as against
26,000,000 yards for January last year.

The New York market is keeping very
strong for domestics, 11s. 5d. being the
latest price at which Peppercorn drills were sold;
but whether that was for China is not certain
—it is to be hoped not. Sheetings are also very
firm and advancing, which should stop
business for this. Cotton is easier, 96c. cents
being the quotation for March "option" and
94c. cents for July.

The Yarn market is not really properly open-
ed yet. Raw cotton is firmer, the higher
prices checking business.
As regards Exchange, the report says:—
After the issue of our last rates dropped an
eighth of a penny in response to a drop of 1/16th
in Bar Silver. As no demand for remittance
came out the market here remained steady,
and although there was a further decline on
the 30th ult., of 1/16th in Bar Silver, Bankers
were able to maintain rates at 7 1/4 T. Since
then there has been a gradual recovery to 7 1/2
Bar Silver and exchange here 1/16th.
The market locally has been firm on the whole, al-
though there appears to be a fair potential supply of
bills, and hardly any demand for remittance.

CANTON REGATTA.

The V.R.C. has picked their team for the
above Regatta which will take place in March.
They are training hard and no doubt deserve a
win. This is the oldest Club in the Colony
and can only send a Junior Crew down.

The Team will be composed of—
L. A. Musso (Stroke).
L. E. Lammert.
J. A. S. Alves.
J. Cruickshank.
S. A. Selb (Cox).

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co.'s report on the
Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—

The exuberance of spirit shown by the trade
immediately after the holidays was not long
lived, the question of credit coming very pro-
minently to the fore. Sellers are not encour-
aging further purchases without some signs of
their previous sales being paid for and taken
away, a matter that is rendered difficult by the
action of the Native Bankers, who are with-
holding the issue of credits to the majority of
their constituents on the plea that they are
awaiting auspicious days. So far only about
twenty-five per cent. of the applicants have
met with accommodation, consequently there
is a lull in the market. The early date in the
Foreign Calendar on which China New Year
fell is also likely to lengthen the period that
usually occurs before business is properly re-
sumed, the festivities in the country being con-
tinued much longer than they are here, so that
nothing more of importance is likely to be
done for another two weeks, when it is hoped
the Native Banks will have definitely decided
on the course they will follow.

Judging by the native market reports, not
always very reliable, however, a fair amount of
reselling is going on between the dealers and
country merchants on a moderate margin of
profit, if the prices are correct as reported, and
we give them with some reserve. Attention
appears to be confined chiefly to Manchester
goods, although American makes can be ob-
tained below replacing cost from stock here.

There is still no particular news from
the out-ports. Tientsin is doing nothing
fresh in the way of piece goods, though
there is some inquiry for yarns. Future
trade with Newchwang continues to look pro-
mising. Hankow is up in arms at a threaten-
ed increase in the rate of freight on her ex-
ports down River, but it is hoped this will be
amicably arranged without upsetting trade.

It is much to be regretted that during the in-
terval rumors have been gaining ground that
one of the largest, and probably the oldest im-
port firms of Manchester goods here, was in
difficulties, and that its suspension would cause
a large quantity of merchandise to be thrown
on the market. To this we are able to give
an emphatic denial. Like the majority of
the piece goods import houses here the
firm in question has certainly felt great
embarrassment through the action of many of
their native constituents in repudiating or
ignoring indentations they had made two to three
years ago, the amounts expended on duties and
margins being enormous. It is this that has
almost ruined the whole trade, and as we
have so frequently pointed out, some safer sys-
tem than that hitherto prevailing will have to
be adopted. Not feeling justified in entering
into fresh transactions with such large quanti-
ties of goods on hand uncleared, and with
heavy current expenses running on all the time,
a halt had to be called but a straightforward
statement of the situation has brought forth
the requisite accommodation and the business
will be carried on as usual.

A set of "Provisional rules for issue of
exemption certificates for Import duty paid
foreign goods carried on the Hu-ning Railway
between open ports" has been issued by the
Inspector-General of Customs, in compliance
with the representations by the British Minister
to free goods carried by rail from the im-
position of likin at the inland barriers. To the
lay mind they seem very cumbersome and cal-
culated to defeat the desired end. It is an open
secret that since the Railway has been opened
the likin leviable on the alternative waterways
has been much relaxed.

The Manchester market is steady to firm
and is still receiving a fair supply of orders
from here. Fortunately, perhaps not very
prompt shipment can be given, or there might
be another glut of goods here in the near
future. Cotton in Liverpool has remained
fairly steady, coming to-day 1.25d. for Mid-
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though there appears to be a fair potential supply of
bills, and hardly any demand for remittance.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

CHAN PIK.

DISMISSAL CONFIRMED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 9th February.

Chan Pik, ex-president of the
Ministry of Posts and Communica-
tions, is dissatisfied with his dis-
missal.

The ex-Minister proposes to issue
a manifesto setting out his grievances.
Upon the presentation of the
Memorial by the Ministry of Civil
Appointments recommending Chan
Pik's dismissal, a certain Grand
Councillor applied for permission to
have Chan Pik remain in office in
spite of the ex-president's impeach-
ment.

The Prince Regent, however, did
not concur and, on the 8th inst.,
promulgated an Imperial Edict con-
firming Chan Pik's dismissal.

IMPERIAL TOMBS.

PRINCE CHING'S VISIT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 9th February.

Prince Ching will leave on the 10th

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The N. O. D. News, of 6th inst., says:— At its sittings on February 1 and 2, the Commission was engaged on business of a purely formal nature, a Committee being meanwhile at work drawing up rules of procedure, etc.

On re-assembling at 11 a.m. on the 5th inst., M. de Gier notified his inability to take up his duties as assistant secretary. M. de Laforcade, secretary to the French delegation, was therefore appointed assistant secretary, and Mr. True, official stenographer to the Commission.

The Committee on rules and order they presented its report, and the rules drawn up were all accepted, with some amendments, by the Commission, which adjourned at 12.30 p.m. It was agreed that both English and French should, on principle, be recognized as the languages to be used in the Commission, and that steps should be taken to ensure that the deliberations be rendered, if necessary, and the minutes recorded in both languages.

The Commission met again at 2.30 p.m., and, after appointing a Press Committee, listened to the summary of a report presented by the United States delegation, dealing with the opium question in America and the Philippines. Reports were also handed in by the British delegation (for Great Britain, Australia, Hongkong, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and Weihaiwei), and the Japanese delegation (for Japan and Formosa). A few remarks were offered on presentation of these reports, but there was no debate, it being understood that members of the several delegations will require time to study the reports, before they will be in a position to discuss any portion of them.

China will hand in a report on Monday morning, whilst the reports from India and Canada, and those prepared by the other delegations, will be presented later.

The Commission will not sit on Saturdays, and at 4.30 p.m. it adjourned until 11 a.m. on Monday, the 8th inst.

The uncertainty that appeared to prevail in the minds of Viceroy Tuan Fang and the members of his staff regarding the text of his speech at the opening of the Commission has led us to check the English version as read to the assembly by the Chinese text. We give below a more correct translation of various passages:—

Official Translation. Closer Rendering.
The geology and merchants of the various provinces of the Empire have everywhere started anxieties to export to export and war.

(and assist opium smokers to get rid of the harmful habit).

International Association for Suppression of Opium.

[For instance, the manner in which the Governments of the countries concerned have set about to stop the consumption of opium in their colonies and dependencies such as Formosa, Annam, and the Philippines Islands, and delays beyond the Java, etc., has been in time limit fixed for us to undertake the monopoly of the sale of opium therein, (a procedure which China alone has not yet put into actual force). As a matter of fact, the mere prohibition of opium without at end of passage, the Government having () not found the monopoly of the Chinese text.

As daily progress is made, so the revenue of Government must daily increase. Therefore it is hard to guarantee that there will not, owing to the difficulties of raising as Formosa, Annam, funds, be stoppages the Philippines Islands, and delays beyond the Java, etc., has been in time limit fixed for us to undertake the monopoly of the sale of opium therein, (a procedure which China alone has not yet put into actual force). As a matter of fact, the mere prohibition of opium without at end of passage, the Government having () not found the monopoly of the Chinese text.

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the whole idea of the Conference lies in the recognition of the fact that the Chinese Imperial Government has professed to be anxious to take certain steps within its own territories for the restriction, if not the suppression, of the production and consumption of opium. The presence of the other international delegates recognises that their respective Governments, in so far as the matter of the consumption of opium concerns their own jurisdictions, are willing to facilitate the action of the Chinese Government by co-operation in their respective provinces. The fullest series of recommendations and instructions made public so far which are to guide delegates are those issued by the United States Government. These, however, rather refer to inquiry and a benevolent attitude than to any fixed programme of action, recognising that the function of the Conference is secondary and ancillary to the measures to be proposed by the Chinese Government. The British delegates are understood to have been supplied with a detailed reference generally resembling the code of instructions supplied to the U.S. representatives. One fundamental condition attaching to the investigations of the Conference will be to ascertain how far the Chinese Government are prepared not only to extinguish the import of foreign opium but; a very different thing, the production of native opium within the provinces of the Chinese Empire. We can quite well imagine that alacrity with which assurances will be forthcoming which may have the effect of inducing the Conference to influence the respective Governments to end the importation of foreign opium into China, which would thus at once confer upon the Chinese Government the complete control of what would become a domestic opium monopoly of the most lucrative character. But once that monopoly is established owing to the compliance of foreign Governments the voluntary extinction of that would be a very different affair. Those who can appreciate the Chinese official character, and can understand what the abandonment of an enormous source of revenue would mean to the provincial authorities and the huge establishments they have to maintain down to the lowest class, will be slow indeed to believe that there will be any readiness on their part to co-operate in the carrying out of a policy whose chief effect will be to cramp provincial finance to a very large extent. The cultivators themselves who can make a fair living out of the growing of the poppy will feel aggrieved if they are coerced into growing other crops yielding a much smaller return. It was only the other day that serious riots occurred in the Amoy district when the Chinese cultivators of the poppy rose in mass to resist attempted interference with their poppy farms. It must be remembered that the nationalities represented at the Shanghai Conference do not all stand in the same position in regard to the question. Outside of the Philippines, the United States, for instance, can have no direct concern in the matter save from that moral—if moral be the word—standpoint that insists on denying to everybody everything that can be classed as an indulgence or a luxury. But Britain on the other hand has her Indian interests to consider, and not only that—a matter that many people are prone to forget—the interests of the numerous independent sovereign states in the Indian Peninsula that could never be interfered with in so domestic a matter as opium production. Those independent states that have no seaboard would have to submit, however, to such export restrictions as might be imposed at a British Indian port. Again, as in Hongkong and this Colony, the interests of the majority of the Chinese race constituting the bulk of the population would also have to be considered. We do not know yet whether the proceedings of the Conference will be open to the public. But at any rate, even if there are no press reports, we shall hear in good time, through communicated reports of the proceedings, the general drift of the Conference discussions.

There is one point in the telegrams to-day that calls for serious remark. It may be described as an attempt to "nobble" the deliberations of the Conference by what in elections would be described as the using of "undue influence" with the Divinity. One of the telegrams says:—

"An appeal signed by the Bishop of London and the Nonconformist Scottish religious leaders urges the necessity of special prayers for the eradication of the opium traffic during the sittings of the Commission in Shanghai."

We refrain from characterizing this amusing exhibition of prejudice in the terms it merits. But an endeavour to induce the Divinity to take sides in an entirely secular, fiscal and physiological controversy seems to us an ordinary mind unafflicted with prejudices to lack a sense of spiritual decorum and decency. That is the mildest thing that can be said, but it is enough for the purpose. Might we submit a hypothetical parallel:—

"The Sheikh-ul-Islam and the whole body of Ulemas urge upon the Faithful the necessity of special prayers to Allah for the eradication of the beer-drinking habit amongst the miserable and degraded people of England."

We wonder, if that were to appear in the London papers some five mornings, what the British working-man would say to his comrades regarding the well-meaning but fatuous attempt at interference on the part of the dignitaries of the Moslem religion at Constantinople, with his personal habits. However, on the whole, it is not a bad thing that the Bishop of London and some eminent Presbyterians—whom with ludicrous ignorance the telegram styles Nonconformists—should have been persuaded into this curious attempt to dish the Conference by what it is charitable to style a gross irregularity. This attempt to prejudice the proceedings of the Conference by holding Heaven in terror over the heads of the delegates is not playing the game. It is in a sense a contempt of Court, for it seems to us that the deliberations of the Conference, although to think these to be unnecessary, ought to have respect paid to them as though they were the proceedings of a judicial body.—Singapore Free Press.

Mr. Leech, Councillor of the British Legation in Peking, has stated:— "Whether China can completely obtain the good she seeks, without government control of opium, both native grown and imported, is somewhat doubtful, an opinion which gains my deep admiration for his wisdom and far-sightedness and merits our sincere thanks for his warm sympathy in our endeavours. What, however, is to be apprehended is that Chinese merchants, imposing opium, may claim that such a step will be contrary to former treaties and be disadvantageous to their trade and so oppose it, thereby preventing China from putting into effect a proper control over opium and the spread of the opium prohibition throughout the country."

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STUCK BY LIGHTNING.

CURIOUS EXPERIENCE ON A BRITISH CRUISER.

During a terrific electrical storm in New Zealand, on Christmas Day, H.M.S. *Powerful*, which is well-known in Singapore and Far Eastern waters, while at her moorings in Waitemata Harbour, had a curious experience.

The lightning flash coming out from the heart of the black cloud mass seemed to make for the warship, as being something tangible for striking, and the electric discharge arrived on board. But it had reckoned without that curious invention, wireless telegraphy, and the cobweb-like lines between the masts entangled the flash. The current passed harmlessly through the "earth line," not, however, before it had given a dazzling display. In the operating-room it was as if half a dozen messages were being sent at once; there was the din that accompanies the operation of sending, and a brilliant display of sparks at the sparking plugs, while a peculiar noise resounded through the ship.

There seemed to be quite a dance of sparks along the decks, and the effect was both peculiar and uncanny. No damage of any kind was caused, but it is possible that some other wireless installation received a message from the *Powerful* which it would require so little ingenuity to render intelligible.

STEAMSHIPS IN 1908.

Most's annual steamship circular states that the year 1908, like its predecessor, has ended most unsatisfactorily for shipowners, shipbuilders, and every one else interested in shipping, with few exceptions. It would be difficult for many to recall to memory any period so unfavourable as that of last year. "We are not surprised that with 1,500,000 tons of shipping laid up at home and abroad, and freights all over the world lower than ever were known before, that the advent of 1909 is hailed with the hope that the depression in shipping has about passed its worst phase. The American panic of October, 1907, has left its mark all over the world. It destroyed credit, restricted trade in every direction, and coming so unexpectedly on top of an over-supplied market caught most of us unawares. The time has now arrived when it is impossible to disguise the fact that at least 1,000,000 tons of old and obsolete tonnage must be broken up. It is good for no other purpose; and the sooner those interested face the inevitable and adjust their book values, the sooner freight will improve, for it is improbable that such tonnage can be worked again at a profit. Already ship-breaking has become an important industry at home and abroad, and is rapidly increasing.

The recent depression in shipping has been beyond contemplation; steamers of not many years old have been sold at about half their original cost, while new boats have been revalued at considerable loss to their owners. The market for second-hand tonnage is overstocked, and there are but few buyers. New steamers of 6,000 tons dead weight that were sold a few years ago at £18,000 to £20,000 are to-day being built for £13,000, and other sizes in proportion. Builders and engineers are very short of work, and in some instances are offering to build new tonnage at below actual cost in order to keep their works going. Prices for new steamers were never lower, and men with the courage of their convictions building at to-day's figures must necessarily realise handsome profits in the near future, for such tonnage must perforce supplant old and useless vessels. Many regular lines and others are already profiting by present low prices to replace their older steamers.

According to Lloyd's returns for the quarter ending September 30th, 1908, the amount of tonnage under construction was 733,378 tons for the corresponding period of 1907, and 1,264,767 tons for the third quarter of 1906. For the year ending 31st December, we should say the tonnage under construction will be about 600,000 tons, as many of the steamers launched on the 30th September were detained waiting for their machinery, owing to the recent ill-advised strike. The amount of new tonnage registered in the United Kingdom alone for the first 10 months of 1908 was only 135,400 tons, or 381,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of last year, and 520,000 tons less than in the first 10 months of 1906. Time, however, works its own cure, and already there are signs of improvement, particularly in the United States of America, from whence, as in past years, any improvement in trade always reflects itself on Europe in particular. The advances from India predict a very large export for this year, in contrast with last. The prospects from Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia of large shipments of grain, &c., seem much better, and with new developments in the Far East, together with the restricted output of new steamers, we look for a gradual improvement in shipping during the year 1909.

Following is the result of work at Raub for the four weeks ending January 31st:—
Bukit Komau—Stone crushed, 3,774 tons; gold obtained, 921 ounces; average per ton, 4.88 dwi.
Bukit Malacca—Stone crushed, 1,793 tons; gold obtained, 110 ounces; average per ton, 7.22 dwi. Extra from plates 315 ounces.

The extra from the plates may be taken as the final clean up in this particular for the Company's financial year which ends on February 28.

The manager reports an excessively heavy deluge of rain on the night of January 26, between 11.30 p.m. on the 26th and 5 a.m. on the 27th. 6.15" of rain fell at Bukit Komau. The result has been the partial flooding of the Company's workings. As, however, in addition to the Company's ordinary pumps, additional pumping appliances are now at work it is expected that the workings will soon be freed of water. The Manager further reports that the returns are not expected to suffer, as he has a reserve of stone on the surface.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

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ERUPTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

VOLCANO THROWS WATER.

The Laguna volcano is in eruption and to judge from telegraphic information received from Lucena, Tayabas, has already done relatively immense damage in its immediate neighbourhood.

It appears from the meagre details that have so far been received that the volcano has a large lake formed in its crater and that during the eruption, which produced a great noise, the entire lake was thrown into the air and fell in the form of a cloudburst, or that the mountain was rent asunder and the millions of tons of water in the lake rushed down the mountain sides and carried all before it.

The frightful explosion occurred between eight and nine in the evening, and shattered the sides of the mountain. The waters, rushing at a terrific rate, swept away the rice fields and destroyed the roads, and tore out the bridges in the town of Sariaya and its vicinity. No loss of life has been reported up to the present nor has the amount of damage been estimated. The shock and subsequent ones were registered on the instruments of the Manila observatory, but no details have yet been received by that institution as to the extent of the eruption or the damage that has been occasioned by it. It is believed however to be entirely local.

While the doing of the volcano is given as Laguna it is believed to be the Banajo volcano, a magnificent cone rising to the height of 7,382 feet above the level of the sea and with a crater 700 feet deep. In 1730 a violent eruption loosened the water in this crater by the bursting of the mountain sides, the resultant damage being enormous. Since that time, it has been dormant.

At the same time it may be one of the subordinate cones one of which is Mount San Cristobal and the other Masatcol. In the former mountain are deep, circular ponds, probably extinct craters, and it might be the water from some of these that caused the recent disaster.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

SENATOR TELLER'S MEMORANDUM.

Washington, December 23.

The publication in Paris of Senator Teller's letter to Mr. Frewen, the English bimetallicist, relative to the rate of exchange between American and European countries on one hand and Asia on the other, has served the purpose of calling attention to the fact that Frewen spent some time last winter and spring in Washington, urging upon both Congress and the Cabinet the importance of a recognition of the rapidly increasing divergence between the gold pieces of the Occident and the silver pieces of the Orient.

He was given a courteous hearing, and he was insistent in pointing out the fact that without such a recognition there had been an unexampled rise in gold prices, especially in the United States, with a consequent increase in wages and in the cost of living, while on the other hand the silver rupee, the money of 800,000,000 people of Asia, had remained stationary, with the consequence that there had been a marked falling off in exports to Asiatic countries both from England and the United States.

He contended that the inevitable result might be the rapid cheapening of Asiatic labour as compared with European and American labour, with the consequence that in the end many articles which are now manufactured in this country and Great Britain would be made in the Orient and shipped back here, thus reversing the present economic condition. This, he said, must result, because of the depreciated price of Asiatic silver in gold-standard countries.

During the course of his stay in Washington, Frewen addressed a letter to Representative J. W. Weeks of Massachusetts, who is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and also of the present Congressional Monetary Commission, in which he urged the adoption by the United States and Great Britain of what is known as the Goschen plan for the purchase of more silver. The Goschen plan originated with Lord Goschen in 1891, when he was Chancellor of the British Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. He was a strong monometallist, but he suggests the establishment of a strong central gold reserve in Great Britain, to be composed of gold collected from the public by the issuance of small paper notes, to be redeemed in silver and to be made legal tender for only 50c. The English silver advocates of the time prevented the adoption of the suggestion, but Frewen admits in his letter to Weeks that they were short-sighted in this course, and he now urgently presses the adoption of the plan, both in his country and in this. Frewen's letter was published in the Congressional Record, but at the time attracted no attention. In it he dwelt especially upon the advantages the adoption of the Goschen plan would be to the United States.

In part, he said: "The demand for silver to put behind the small notes would raise the price of silver bullion to a dollar an ounce. The effect of this rise in silver would be magical. It would raise the exchange with silver-using Asia; it would thereby greatly impair the ability of Asia to export to Europe such products as wheat, cotton, rice, timber, etc., products which compete with our exports to Asia, which now languish with each fall in exchange—in other words with each fall in the price of silver bullion. You are building the Panama Canal, among other reasons, to assist your trade with the Orient. A rise of 50 cents in the price of silver bullion, while giving that profit to your mountain states, would, by raising the exchange with Asia, pay probably many times over the entire cost of the canal."

In his interview here Frewen expressed the opinion that if the Government of the United States would make the Goschen plan a basis for a proposal to the British Government, the proposal would be accepted with alacrity, and perhaps by Germany also.

To-day's Advertisements.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS at 11.15 a.m. on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th instants respectively.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [165]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the 1st March, the selling price of ice, will be reduced to ONE CENT per pound.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [166]

JURORS LIST, 1909.

IT is hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the JURY CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE, 1887, I have this day caused to be posted at the chief entrance to the Court House a List of all persons ascertained by me to be liable to serve as Jurors.
The said List will remain so posted until the 16th instants, in order that any person may apply by notice in writing to me requiring that his name or the name of some other person may be respectively either added to or struck off from the said List, upon cause to be duly assigned in such notice.
ARATHOON SETH,
Registrar.
The Registry, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [167]

RACE NUMBER

The Registry, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [167]

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

(Tom Swaby's Magazine).

ON SALE EVERYWHERE,
or from
14, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [163]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE,"
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 9 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [162]

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Capt. S. H. Bolton, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [161]

SHIPPING AND MAILS

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				RESERVE				
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of £2 for first half year @ 8% 1/2% = \$21.942 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$895 sales London £85 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,225	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$12,757 \$11,990 \$125,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$190 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 103,747 Tls. 118,277 \$9,000,000 }	Tls. 100,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$90,000 \$80,478 \$129,695 \$727,649 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$230 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$85,157 }	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$187 1/2 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$13,802 }	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$106 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$337 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$204,638 \$200,000 }	\$1,025	\$1 for 1906	...	\$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1908	7 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000 }	\$10,270	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$28 1/2 b. ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/2 1/2 = \$3.154 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$37 \$37 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 47 1/2 buyers Tls. 52 buyers 49 - buyers }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£63,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	...
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$98	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 1/2 %	\$23 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 42,479 Tls. 73,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 12,000 }	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	30 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$700,000 \$700,000 }	Dr. \$135,132	\$1.50 for 1907	...	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.05	...	Tls. 100 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,750,000 £1,750,000 }	£11,556	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 16 1/2 sellers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,200,000 £1,200,000 }	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$8 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$53,601 \$53,601 }	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$8,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$46 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	\$384,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$90 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 33,741	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 77 1/2 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	11 %	Tls. 155 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 102 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Dr. \$4,220	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$14 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,845 \$751,845 }	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1906	...	590 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$14,639	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 }	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$92 buyers ex div. 25.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	5 80	6 1/2 cents for 11 8	7 1/2 %	38 1/2 ex div.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$278	3 1/2 for 19 8	5 1/2 %	39 1/2 ex div.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,153,045 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 }	\$ 958	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.19 8	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	59 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 76
Liao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$800,000 \$800,000 }	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 80 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257 Tls. 28,257 }	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 }	£648	1/10 per share or 1907 = \$1.037	11 1/2 %	59 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 }	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	10 1/2 %	\$118 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 }	61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	12 1/2 %	59 ex div. b.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 19 8	12 1/2 %	59 ex div. b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$2 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$133 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$50 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$420,000 }	\$8,957	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$221 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$19
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$4,578	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$220 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$25
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 247,500 Tls. 247,500 }	Tls. 17,127	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making \$50 to date	5 1/2 %	Tls. 860 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$7,471	{ 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Nil.	...	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,608	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 121 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,498	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 1221 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Tls. 38,112	Final of 37/6 making 53/6 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 437 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 }	Dr. \$50,622	None	...	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$235	40 cents for year ending 31.5. 8	7 1/2 %	\$58 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 15,295 }	Tls. 202	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$1,160	50 cents for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$3,438	{ 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Found. shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 }	6 1/2 %	\$23 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000 }	\$3,95	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$91
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$105,000 }	...	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$4

These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:-

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company
Lau Kung Mow Cotton S. and W. Co.

Intimations.

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LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

司公隆廣李
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
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at
No. 30, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to
order in any design required.
Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:-
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.

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PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

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THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS,
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PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
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My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
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My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is
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species of engraving, care must be taken to
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manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials
daily.

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THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN
CONVENT CAKE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars
and Cuffs renewed on old ones.
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Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1909.

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TO LET.

THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor
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Office; Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath
Room.
Terms on application to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
No. 1, Douglas Street.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [143]

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.
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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [90]

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [52]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE
BUILDINGS, and No. 166, DES VOUX
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FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
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1st Floor.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [51]

Intimations

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TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
PERNOT BISCUITS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [40]

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NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION-
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
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